



exposed himself to her, confronted her after he had smeared blood on himself, and pinned her against a laundry room wall. She eventually quit her job at the Center as a result of Thacker's actions. Moore's cousin, a cook at the Center, testified that he witnessed Thacker harass Moore.

Thacker makes two arguments on appeal, neither of which persuades us. Thacker first challenges Moore's version of events. He claims the two were actually involved in a relationship and Moore made up the harassment allegations to keep from getting fired. This is a matter of credibility, on which we defer to the circuit court. *Mashburn v. State*, 87 Ark. App. 89, 92, 189 S.W.3d 73, 75 (2004). Thacker also argues that his behavior was excusable because he has been diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic. This argument rests on only part of the story. Thacker had been on medication, and had been receiving counseling, for his mental problems for several months at the time the harassment occurred. This treatment undermines Thacker's effort to avoid responsibility for his actions based on his mental condition.

The circuit court's conclusion that Thacker inexcusably violated a condition of his suspended sentences by harassing Moore was not clearly against the preponderance of the evidence. We therefore affirm the revocations. *Richardson v. State*, 85 Ark. App. 347, 350, 157 S.W.3d 536, 538 (2004).

VAUGHT and HEFFLEY, JJ., agree.